# Identifying the added value of partnerships

| Collaborative advantage to achieve shared impact  The ways in which partnership between different organisations helps to achieve shared goals for impact in the world. | Individual organisational benefits  The ways in which partnership benefits individual partners are (often) intrinsically linked to the collaborative advantage mechanisms. | Comments |
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| Complementarity: Bringing together different kinds of resources (e.g. expertise) to provide a complete solution that could not be achieved without all those resources. | Accessing in-kind physical resources: E.g. materials / supplies, staff, workspaces, vehicles, IT equipment. |  |
| Critical mass: Creating collective legitimacy and knowledge to enable the development and promotion of new norms and policies, which raise standards or create a level playing field in a given sector. | Accessing in-kind non-physical resources: Technical knowledge and expertise, publicity, capacity building / training, data and information. |  |
| Innovation for effectiveness: Combining different expertise and experience together  to develop new, innovative solutions / interventions / services / advocacy (etc.) | Accessing additional funding/financial resources: E.g. for a specific program / initiative, for capacity development / training of staff, for the publication of reports or guidelines, for staff salaries. |  |
| Holistic response: Bringing together actors from across societal sectors to address multiple inter-connected issues | Enhanced credibility, legitimacy, and influence: By association with well-known or well-regarded entities or initiatives and/or as a result of extra impact achieved through the partnership. |  |
| Shared learning: Raising the level of knowledge, expertise and capacity to raise the quality, and therefore impact, of interventions / advocacy. | Access to new connections and peer-to-peer learning: Partners give access to networks and contacts not previously accessed. |  |
| Scale: Ability to reach more people or wider areas through coordinated or combined delivery. | Improved staff performance and morale: Through working with counterparts from other organisations and achieving impact together. |  |
| Higher quality, faster emergency response: Leveraging and combining resources that allow a timely, more effective response to emergencies. |  |  |